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MOTHER'S OATS	16.1%
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MAIZE	5%
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Mother's Oats

are the best food. They contain more nutrition than the same bulk of almost anything else that people eat. You can put more sound flesh on your bones—you can put more life and vitality in your marrow—you can put a riper, richer, clearer blood in your veins and more endurance in your brain on a diet of MOTHER'S OATS than you can with any other food that has ever been found. Ask your grocer about the Mother's Oats Free Fireless Cooker, which will save 80 per cent of your fuel bill and make it unnecessary to keep bending over a hot stove. Given free with coupons found in packages of the following cereals:

Mother's Oats	Mother's Coarse Pearl Hominy
Mother's Corn Meal (white or yellow)	Mother's Old Fashioned Steel Cut Oatmeal
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Ask your grocer. If he doesn't keep Mother's Cereals write us today, giving his name and yours, and we will send you free a useful souvenir.

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Sham—You'd better get ready for the flood, brother!
Japhet—Did father say this was the day for the beginning of the rain?
Sham—Not in so many words; but he went out minus his umbrella!—Puck.

Caution.

"Would you marry a woman who had been divorced?"
"Well, I don't know. A good deal would depend on what she had been doing with her alimony."—Chicago Record-Herald.

One Doctor

Have only one doctor—just one! No sense in running from one doctor to another! Select the best one, then stand by him. No sense in trying this thing, that thing, for your cough. Carefully, deliberately select the best cough medicine, then take it. Stick to it.

Ask your doctor about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for throat and lung troubles. Doctors have prescribed it for 70 years. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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Heat Your Home With Pure, Warm Air

Magee Furnaces send a constant flow of fresh, pure hot air through the registers, giving perfect heat with perfect ventilation. Equipped with the Hot Water Auxiliary, they become doubly efficient. With or without it, they are simple, economical, satisfactory.

When in Boston, visit the new Magee Exhibition Rooms at 64 Summer Street. Visitors always welcome. Complete lines on exhibition. Competent demonstrators in attendance.

The N. D. Phelps Co., Agents, Barre, Vt.

STEINHEIL ON TRIAL

Artist's Widow Faces Charge of Murder

FOUR HOURS ON STAND

The Woman Accused of the Murder of Her Husband and Mother in Paris Stands a Cross Examination.

Paris, Nov. 4.—Madame Steinheil, innocent or guilty, will not need to reproach herself for the manner in which she endured her four hours' ordeal on the witness stand yesterday. She parried with lightning like rapidity every thrust of the presiding judge who in the French Assize court, acts as prosecuting judge.

Once she drove him from his line of questioning by the scornful way in which she said, "You seem to take me for a common street walker." She moved the audience to a murmur of agreement when she replied to the judge's comment on her contradiction before the magistrate who conducted the preliminary inquiry, saying, "When a poor woman has been for seven hours a day for days facing a magistrate who keeps harassing her with questions and never ceasing to repeat, 'I know you are guilty. You killed your husband and mother, when your mind has been tortured and your spirit broken, are contradictions unnatural!'"

She made all her points with the utmost possible effect. She taunted the prosecution for not daring to confront her with her lover, Bordier, whose evidence is the government's strongest argument. She indignantly said: "I have never sold myself," and made Judge Valles confess that she was no money leech. The testimony yesterday brought events to dinner on the night of the crime.

It may be recalled that Mme. Steinheil who is now about 30 years old, was the daughter of M. and Mme. Japy, a very respectable couple. She was a country girl who was ambitious to go to Paris, and when Adolphe Steinheil, a well-known artist, came along and asked her to marry him she consented. They lived in Paris with her mother, Mme. Japy.

On May 31, 1905, Paris awoke to a great sensation, a murder mystery, which the trial began yesterday is about to solve. Adolphe Steinheil, a well-known artist, had been strangled in his bed. In the next room, his mother-in-law, Mme. Japy, had been killed in a similar manner. In still another room, Mme. Steinheil, his wife, and the prisoner in this trial, was found gagged and bound. The only other person in the house was Remy Couillard, the valet, who discovered the double murder and released Mme. Steinheil.

Mme. Steinheil was naturally greatly excited. She said she had been bound and gagged by three men and a woman, who, she thought, might have been her husband's models, whom to look from the highways and byways of Paris, according to her story. All her jewelry had been taken. The police were unable to make any headway for some time. Mme. Steinheil declared that she herself would run down the murderers, but made several false identifications, but finally accused Couillard, the valet. In his pocket there was found a ring which she had reported to the police in her list of missing jewelry. Afterward the woman confessed that she had put the ring in Couillard's pocket in order to shield another whom she loved. This other person had dropped her.

Interest in the mysterious case was heightened by the fact that Mme. Steinheil had been a friend of the late President Felix Faure, who died suddenly of apoplexy in 1899. In fact it has been asserted that she was in his company a few hours before he died in a rather mysterious way. In the presidential abode, whether he had been hastily removed from the house of an actress.

FOR MURDER OF ANNIE MULLINS.

Mantir and Delory Placed on Trial in Cambridge, Mass.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 4.—Charged with the murder of Miss Annie Mullins at Arlington on March 27, 1908, Peter Delory, 18 years old, a neat enter of Somerville, and James Mantir, aged 24, a Greek barber of Manchester, N. H., were placed on trial in the Middlesex superior court at East Cambridge, yesterday.

The crime which the two men are alleged to have committed was one of the most mysterious in the police of the state have ever had to deal with.

On March 28, 1908, the body of Annie Mullins, a domestic in the employ of Prof. Hans C. Jaggeman of Harvard, was found in Squire's field, Arlington, with four deep gashes in her throat. The medical examiner at first believed that the girl had committed suicide, but the absence of a weapon near the vicinity where her body was found made the police believe that the case was one of murder.

There was no tangible clue to lead to the identity of the murderer and although the police arrested no less than a dozen suspects they could not obtain sufficient evidence to hold any one. In their efforts to solve the mystery the police sent inspectors to New Foundland, the girl's home, but no real evidence was secured.

On March 6, 1909, nearly a year after the crime, the two men on trial, were arrested upon information given by Mrs. Francis Delory of West Billerica, an aunt of Delory. Mrs. Delory stated that the two young men had told her that they committed the murder and that her conscience was troubling her.

The trial was begun before Justices Jahrez Fox and Lloyd O. White. District Attorney J. J. Higgins had charge of the prosecution's case, with D. Hardy and John G. Brackett of Arlington and Charles J. Weil of Lowell, as assistants. Henry H. Winslow and John A. Maroney were the attorneys for Mantir, while Delory was defended by Frank McDermott.

A venire of 350 men was drawn for the selection of a jury.

AFTER SUFFERING ONE YEAR

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Milwaukee, Wis. — "Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has made me a well woman and I have no more backache. I hope I can help others by telling them what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me." — Mrs. Emma Lmre, 888 First St., Milwaukee, Wis.

The above is only one of the thousands of grateful letters which are constantly being received by the Pinkham Medicine Company of Lynn, Mass., which prove beyond a doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, actually does cure these obstinate diseases of women after all other means have failed, and that every such suffering woman owes it to herself to at least give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial before submitting to an operation, or giving up hope of recovery.

Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health and her advice is free.

SALVATOR BURIED IN STYLE.

Fastest Runner World Ever Saw Will Have Granite Shaft Over Grave.

Salvator, 23-year-old son, by Prince Charlie and Salina, by Lexington, died as a result of paralysis and infirmities of old age at James B. Higgins' Elmendorf farm at Lexington, Ky., a few days ago. The stable in which Salvator died is within a stone's throw of the spot upon which he was fabled as the property of Daniel Swigert, April 30, 1886. Higgins ordered that Salvator's feet be mounted and directed that a coffin be prepared for him and a grave dug near Green Hills, in which the famous racer, immortalized in song and story, was buried. It is Higgins' intention to erect a granite shaft at the grave. Salvator, in his three years on the turf, started in 19 races, won 16, was second once, third once, and fourth once. His aggregate winnings were \$119,770. He made his first start in the junior champion at Monmouth park August 1, 1888. This race was won by Proctor Knott and it was the only one in which Salvator was ever unplaced. Proctor Knott beat him again by half a length in the future.

The following year he finished third to Longstreet and Proctor Knott in the race for the Omaha stakes. He won the Flatbush, Maple, Tuckahoe, and Trian stakes as a two-year-old and the Tidal, Realization, Lorillard, Jersey handicap, September stakes, and two purse races as a three-year-old. He began his four-year-old form by winning the Suburban handicap, followed by the memorable match for \$5,000 a side, in which he beat Tenney a nose over the mile and a quarter route, walked over for the Monmouth cup, beat Tenney four lengths in the Champagne stakes, and used his career by running a mile on the straight course at Monmouth park in 1:35 1/2, which stands as the American record. In the stud, however, Salvator was not a great success. The best of his get was the future winner, Sabable. For the last four or five years he has been a pensioner at Elmendorf.

MAY APPOINT WICKERSHAM.

Thought in Washington He Will Be Supreme Court Judge.

Washington, Nov. 4.—It is the understanding in Washington among men in a position to know, that George Wickersham of New York, attorney general of the United States, will be appointed associate justice of the supreme court to succeed the late Justice Rufus Peckham, if he desires the office.

What Wickersham's inclinations in the matter are, is not known. A United States circuit judge, who was recommended for appointment to the supreme court by President Taft at the time of the retirement of Justice Henry Brown in 1900 and who was regarded as President Taft's probable choice at this time, appears to be eliminated on account of age.

It is the talk in Washington that should Wickersham be appointed justice of the supreme court, he will be succeeded as attorney general by Lloyd W. Flowers of Illinois, the present solicitor general of the United States, of whom President Taft has a high opinion.

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Loosens the Phlegm
Allays the Irritation
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TAFT MAKING PROGRESS

He Surely Wins South at Birmingham

THE PEOPLE RECEIVE HIM

With Cordial Demonstration—He Gets Amusing Advice from Governor. President Says Country Is Ceasing to Have Sections.

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 4.—In his public utterances here yesterday, President Taft continued to give voice to his hope of winning the South to closer union, in commerce, sympathy and sentiment, with the states of the North. In doing this he declared he would not have the South give one of her noble traditions, nor abate in any degree the pride she feels in those who represented her in the Civil war. Wherever he went yesterday the president was received by enthusiastic crowds, and it is growing more and more evident that his welcome in the South is probably the most cordial he has received in any section of the country. The president likes to repeat to the cheers of the people, the statement that his visit is without political significance and that he accepts the welcome of the South in the same broad spirit. During his stay in Birmingham, the president has learned much of the wonderful growth of the city and of the development of the great coal and iron districts. He declared yesterday that he always thought of Birmingham as one of the group of cities, like Atlanta, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Minneapolis, Seattle and Los Angeles, "that do things."

"Birmingham," said the president, "because of her cosmopolitan character and because she is becoming more and more aware of how close she is to the North and how close she is to the entire country in a business way, is influencing the South, as the North is influenced toward her, to believe that this country is ceasing to have sections—not ceasing to have traditions. And there is a distinction would like to make as emphatic as possible."

"I would not have the South give up a single one of her noble traditions. I would not have her abate a single bit of the deep pride she feels in all her great heroes that represented her in that awful struggle between the North and South; but I would have the whole country know, as I believe the South is growing herself to know, that it is possible to preserve all those traditions intact and have a warm and deeply loyal love of the old flag to which she has come back, and to know that the North respects her for those traditions she preserves, and does not ask her to discard one; but only wishes to unite with her in the benefits of a common cause, and of a sympathy and association between the peoples of the two sections that will certainly lead us on to a greater and greater future."

Governor Comer of Alabama, who favors the proposal to put state-wide prohibition in the constitution, came in for a lot of good-natured abuse at the "solid water" banquet tendered the president Tuesday night. The governor said that Birmingham usually got from her visitors anything they had that Birmingham wanted. He said the president might leave several choice federal positions here; that he might fill the vacancy on the supreme court bench from the Birmingham bar. "And we understand you want a minister to China," he continued. "Mr. President, you might give that to me."

At this the banquet hall fairly shook with cheers and laughter that continued for five or six minutes. President Taft in his speech said he never heard such a suggestion of a suggestion for public office before, and Secretary of War Dickinson declared amid shouts of laughter that it reminded him of the old fellow who addressed a letter to the president of the United States, saying: "Tolly asks me to write you to get him a 'turrit' appointment. You know Tolly as well as I do, so the 'turrit' the appointment the better I'd like it."

"Paid in Full" Next Tuesday.

Those who are curious about the theatre—and no other single contributory to the present day social structure possesses so general interest—will be entertained by some striking bits of information relating to a successful play. The play is "Paid in Full," written by Eugene Walter, produced by the Wagonwheel & Kemper Co., pronounced by public and critics the greatest and most enjoyable American drama of the time, and shown by actual proof to be the most notable success of the stage in this country has known. "Paid in Full" is now in only its third year, its second outside of New York, yet it has been played a total of 244 weeks, with 2,012 performances. This astonishing result was attained by five companies simultaneously indifferent parts of the United States and in Canada. Never before had anyone play been acted by so many companies. No other play could have stood it. All last season these five companies presented this play in New York, in all the big cities, in the small ones as well, from coast to coast, from interior Canada to the gulf, back and forth, covering the same territory repeatedly, demanded by theatre managers for return engagements, frequently as many as five and six times, invariably doing bigger business on each "repeat," and this in cities which too often for theatrical good turned out a mere corporal's guard for other attractions known as popular successes. The career of "Paid in Full" is the most remarkable in theatrical history. Never since the beginning of the play grown in favor like this one. Truly astonishing is its record of return visits. Back to a city for the fifth and sixth time it was sure to draw a bigger house than before. As elsewhere, so in New York. After the play had run for two years on Broadway the four other companies were called upon at various times to renew the New York engagement, and in every instance they were received with all the enthusiasm that had marked the course of "Paid in Full" at the Astor theatre. It is a New York cast that will be seen at the opera house on Tuesday, Nov. 9, when the Wagonwheel & Kemper company presents

Ceresota Flour

sales outstrip the records of brands old enough to be its great grandfather, because extraordinary merit is found in every bag. You need only the first sack to tell you why.

MAGAZINE REVIEW

The Dangerous Thing.

A short time ago a newspaper dispatch related that a citizen of Portland, Ore., being in a bibulous condition at 1 a. m. and therefore "afraid to go home in the dark," went out and reclined on a spur track in the yards of one of the railroads. He had just got comfortably asleep on his hard bed, when a switch engine "kicked" some box cars on the spur he had chosen as a lodging, and he was killed.

It is something out of the ordinary for people to choose the tracks or yards of railroads as lodgings. And yet the incident was not so very exceptional. For nothing is more common in this country than for people to trespass on railway property in diverse ways and to be killed while doing so. The other day the president of a railway and a leading merchant were luncheon together at a club in Chicago. Various railway matters were being talked about.

"After all," said the president, "the worst indictment against railways of the United States is contained in the annual statistics of accidents. There is hardly anything so dangerous as traveling on an American railway."

"Oh, yes, there is," answered the railway president. "There is something a great deal more dangerous. That is trespassing on a railway's property. If I remember correctly, there are over ten people killed while trespassing on the property of American railways to one that is killed while riding on the trains."

The merchant thought this could not be correct. The newspapers, he remarked, were constantly killed with harrowing stories of wrecks in which numerous travelers lost their lives. The railway president replied that in order to enable the merchant to substitute exact information for vague impressions he would send him a table showing the numbers of persons killed on railways while traveling and while trespassing for five years. The table which he sent was as follows:

Passengers Trespassers

Year ended	Killed.	Killed.
June 30, 1903	355	5,000
June 30, 1904	441	5,105
June 30, 1905	557	4,855
June 30, 1906	359	5,381
June 30, 1907	610	5,612
Total for five years	2,302	25,953

—From "Killed While Trespassing" in the November Technical World Magazine.

A Rival For The Boston Terrier.

The Boston terrier has a rival at last.

The screw-tail, sour-faced, bat-eared, short-legged, pug-nosed, appearing, but gentle and affectionate French bulldog has entered the lists, and is growing in popularity among lovers of good dogs all over the country. The French bulldog has won his popularity both as a show-

dog and as a household pet. He has all the good points of the English bulldog to recommend him, while he is not nearly so large—a point decidedly in his favor for the English bulldog, in spite of his many splendid qualities, can hardly be considered a suitable dog for the house, because of his ungainly size and his awkwardness.—Suburban Life for November.

ENEMIES OF FISH.

destructive work of Cormorants, Herons, and Gulls.

The common herons are to my mind one of the most disastrous agents of fish life, living as they do entirely in the vicinity of fresh water and fishing not only in lake and stream, but in estuaries as well. To the herons must be, of course, added two other kinds of birds equally destructive to our fisheries, gulls of various sorts and the cormorants (green cormorants or shag), and the only extenuating circumstance I can possibly see in favor of the latter birds is that, fortunately, the bulk of their kind keep on the salt water.

However, I may add that I have seen a cormorant eject a trout of twelve inches in order to facilitate flight, and I have also seen other cormorants so gorged with sea trout as to be unable to escape without great difficulty, and one was knocked on the head by an angler while in this condition. In these instances the birds were probably then smilies from the sea.

As regards gulls, the damage done by them to fresh water fisheries is undoubtedly great, and only a few weeks ago I watched a gull (herring gull) at work in a trout stream, and a herring gull is capable of easily swallowing a trout larger than a herring. Now what is the remedy, and I do not for one minute suggest or wish for extermination? What I would suggest is that all rivers and estuaries controlled by fishery districts should be kept as clear as possible of cormorants in particular, and these birds would soon leave any particular district if much disturbed; at any rate, drive them out to sea, as, owing to the depth of water, once outside they would be much less detrimental.

Gulls have their uses in clearing a harbor of garbage, etc., and act as scavengers, and they do not dive, but when they stray from the paths of rectitude, as is often the case, and go inland and attack our trout streams a charge of shot is the best corrective. Herons, too, are easily scared and would soon leave a district if much disturbed, but the shag or cormorant I would give no quarter to personally under any consideration and I believe that not long ago the Essex fishery authorities gave a reward of one shilling for every cormorant killed.

As a proof of the destructive powers of sea birds, I once shot an adult Great Northern diver and took from it five freshly swallowed fish, each being about five inches in length, and of the kind locally known as "stingers." The full amount of fish at this rate taken by one bird during a day can, therefore, be left to the imagination, but in any case must be enormous.—Fishing Gazette.

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